

**INFORMATION
FOR
NATURALIZATION
OF
ALIENS**

REVISED EDITION.



JOHN SANJEAN

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INFORMATION FOR NATURALIZATION OF ALIENS

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REVISED EDITION.

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PREFACE.

The Author is convinced that a brief yet comprehensive summary of the laws relative to naturalization is an absolute necessity for the assistance of aliens who desire to become citizens of the United States.

This pamphlet contains all the essential facts with regard to which the applicant may expect to be interrogated, and embodies such instruction as to procedure as the Author in his capacity as instructor on the law of naturalization has found most helpful to the candidate for citizenship.

He trusts that this pamphlet will be found useful, also, to the public in general.

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LAW AND PROCEDURE. WHERE ALIENS MAY BECOME NATURALIZED.

I. Aliens (male or female) desiring to become citizens of the United States may obtain naturalization papers at the United States District Court, within the State where they reside.

II. Also at any Court of record in any State, having a seal; a clerk and jurisdiction in actions at law or equity, or law and equity, in which the amount in controversy is unlimited, or at any other Court authorized to issue same.

Note: Those living in cities or towns in the vicinity of Boston will find it convenient to apply for their papers at the United States District Court, Clerk's Office, Post Office Building, Boston, Mass.

ALIENS WHO MAY BECOME NATURALIZED.

I. Any person who is a White or African descent.

II. Any person who can speak the English language and sign his name in his own hand writing.

III. Any person who is not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government.

IV. Any person who is not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy.

V. Any person who is not an anarchist nor a believer in anarchy.

WHAT IS NECESSARY TO BECOME NATURALIZED.

FIRST PAPER and SECOND PAPER.

Two papers are necessary before an Alien can become a naturalized citizen. They are known as the First Paper and Second Paper. The Alien must first file his Declaration of Intention, second his Petition for Naturalization.

Applicants under all circumstances must appear in person.

FIRST PAPER.

Special Notes.

1. Any person upon his arrival within the United States may obtain his First Paper.
2. All persons must obtain First Paper in order to become naturalized regardless of their age at the time of their arrival within the United States.
3. All persons must apply under their original names.
4. First Paper is not valid seven years after its issuance.

PREREQUISITES.

- I. The applicant must be eighteen years of age.
- II. The applicant will be required to fill in a blank which will be furnished by the Clerk of the Court at his request. If he is unable to fill his leisure if he so desires.

Note:—The applicant must pay a fee of one dollar, accompanying the following blank.
some other person, and may fill in this blank at in this blank he may obtain the assistance of

FACTS FOR DECLARATION OF INTENTION.

Department of Commerce and Labor
Naturalization Service

Name: Age: years.
(Do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.)

Occupation:

Color: Complexion:

Height: ... feet ... inches. Weight ... pounds.

Color of hair: Color of eyes:

Other visible distinctive marks:

Where born:,

Date of birth:,,

Present residence:,,

Emigrated from:,

Name of vessel:

Last place of foreign residence:,

I am now a subject of and intend to renounce allegiance to* (See note.)

.....
Date of arrival in United States: ..., ...,

Port of arrival:,

* Note.—If applicant is a citizen of a foreign Republic he should fill in the following line in lieu of the above, writing the name of the Republic only.

I am now a citizen of and intend to renounce allegiance to the Republic of

SECOND PAPER.

Special Notes.

1. If the witnesses of the applicant are naturalized citizens they must produce certificates to that effect.

2. The witnesses must be able to testify when, where and under what circumstances they were first acquainted with the applicant.

3. If the applicant is unable to establish his entire residence by two witnesses within the State where he files his petition, his residence elsewhere within the United States may be established by depositions of two other witnesses, to cover the remainder of five years.

4. The witnesses of the applicant must be able to testify to cover the full period of State residence.

5. The witnesses of the applicant must appear with him when he files his petition, also at the final examination which takes place ninety days after filing his petition.

6. If the witnesses for any cause refuse to appear at the final examination the applicant may inform the Clerk of the Court to that effect. The Clerk will issue subpoenas for their appearance at the expense of the applicant.

7. If the same witnesses who appeared at the time of the filing of the petition can not appear at the final examination for cause of sickness or for being beyond the jurisdiction of the Court, the applicant may substitute two other witnesses.

8. If the applicant during his residence within the United States has returned to his native country only for a visit and can prove to the satisfaction of the Court that the same is true,

the time so used will be considered as a part of his continuous residence within the United States, provided he had not remained there over one year.

PREREQUISITES.

I. The applicant must be twenty-one years of age.

II. The applicant must have for five years resided continuously within the United States.

III. The applicant must have resided within the State where he applies at least one year, immediately preceding his petition.

IV. The applicant's First Paper must be at least two years old.

V. The applicant must produce his First Paper.

VI. The applicant must request a Certificate of Arrival from the United States Department of Labor at Washington, D. C., before filing, if he arrived within the United States after June 29, 1906.

VII. The applicant must produce two witnesses, citizens of the United States who have known him for at least five years as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavits that the applicant is a person of good moral character.

VIII. The applicant will be required to fill in a blank, which will also be furnished by the Clerk of the Court. If he is unable to fill in this blank he may obtain the assistance of some other person, and may fill in this blank at his leisure if he so desires.

Note:—The applicant must pay a fee of Four dollars accompanying the following blank.

FACTS FOR PETITION FOR NATURALIZATION.

U. S. Department of Labor
Naturalization Service, Washington

.....
(Give here name used in Declaration of Intention
and do not abbreviate any part of name by initial or otherwise.)

1. My place of residence is:,,
2. My occupation is:
3. I was born on the .. day of, 18..,
at,, and my last foreign
residence was,
4. I emigrated to the United States from
.....,, on or about the
day of, I.., and arrived at the port
of,, on the day of
....., I , on the vessel
5. I declared my intention to become a citizen
of the United States on the day of
....., I.., at, in the
Court of
6. I am....married. My (husband's) (wife's)
name (was) (is) (He) (she)
was born in,, and
(is now deceased.) (now resides at)
....., I have child..,
whose name.., date.. and place.. of
birth, and place.. of residence are as fol-
lows:
....., born day of,
I.., at, ; resides at,
.....,
.....,
.....,

7. I am not a disbeliever in or opposed to organized government or a member of or affiliated with any organization or body of persons teaching disbelief in organized government. I am not a polygamist nor a believer in the practice of polygamy. I am attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and it is my intention to become a citizen of the United States and to renounce absolutely and forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to,, of whom at this time I am a (citizen,) (subject,) and it is my intention to reside permanently in the United States.
8. I am able to speak the English language.
9. I have resided continuously in the United States since the day of, I., and in the (State) (Territory) (District) of since the day of, I..
10. I have heretofore made petition for United States citizenship.

(If petitioner has heretofore made application for citizenship, the facts required should be fully stated in the following blanks:

I petitioned for citizenship to the Court at,, on the day of, I., which was denied for the following reason:
.....
The cause of such denial has since been cured or removed.

(Give names, occupations, and residence addresses of two witnesses, citizens of the United States, who have known you for at least five years, last past, as a resident of the State in which petition is made, who will make affidavit that you are a person of good moral character, that you are qualified in every way to be admitted a citizen of the United States, and who will be present at hearing. If you have been a resident of the State wherein you apply for citizenship for over one year, and elsewhere in the United States sufficiently long to complete a continuous residence therein of five years, you may establish your entire residence within the State by two witnesses, citizens of the United States, and your residence elsewhere in the United States by depositions of two witnesses, as provided in Section 10 of the Naturalization Act of June 29, 1906. The witnesses named by you to establish your residence within the State must appear with you on the day you petition to the clerk of court and be sworn as witnesses at that time.)

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

(Names of witnesses who will be substituted by me if those appearing with me at the time of filing my petition for naturalization are unable to appear at the time of the hearing—)

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

.....,
(Name.) (Occupation.) (Residence address.)

I herewith present my Declaration of Intention to become a Citizen of the United States.

THE OATH

After the final examination and the order of admission to citizenship in Court of the applicant he will be required to take oath.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

I hereby declare on oath that I absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty, and particularly to.....

.....
of whom I have heretofore been a subject; that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States of America against all enemies, foreign and domestic; and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same.

THE ISSUANCE of

THE CERTIFICATE OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Certificate of Citizenship will then be issued to the applicant by the Clerk of the Court

GENERAL INFORMATION SOLDIERS.

Any person who has been honorably discharged from the Army of the United States and is twenty-one years of age may become a citizen without filing his Declaration of Intention, or in other words, without his First Paper, provided that he has resided for one year within the United States prior to the filing of his Petition.

SAILORS.

Any person who has served five consecutive years in the United States Navy, or one enlist-

ment in the United States Marine Corps, or who has completed four years in the Naval Auxiliary Service and has an honorable discharge may become a citizen of the United States without filing his Declaration of Intention, or in other words, without his First Paper.

SEAMAN.

Any foreign born seaman may become a citizen of the United States by filing his Declaration of Intention and subsequently serving three years on board an American Merchant Vessel. He must produce an honorable discharge.

WIDOW AND MINOR CHILDREN.

When a person dies after filing his Declaration of Intention, or in other words after he takes out a First Paper, his wife and minor children may be naturalized on his Declaration of Intention.

WIFE OF A NATURALIZED.

The wife of a naturalized citizen is considered a citizen of the United States, provided that she is residing within the United States.

THE GENERAL RULE.

The general rule is that the citizenship of the wife follows that of the husband.

LOST PAPERS.

In order to secure a duplicate of a lost First Paper or Certificate of Naturalization, issued since September 26, 1906, the applicant is required by law to make an affidavit as to when, how, and under what circumstances the same was lost. The affidavit is then submitted for its investigation to the United States Department of

Labor, Bureau of Naturalization, at Washington, D. C. The applicant may secure a duplicate if the Clerk is so authorized by the said Bureau, but not otherwise.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

Any person who tries to secure naturalization papers by perjury or fraud, or aids to fraudulently secure by false representations, concerning same, or to have naturalization papers unlawfully in his possession, will be subject to prosecution and shall be fined not more than five thousand dollars, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

CHANGING OF NAMES.

Note:—The applicant must make the request at the time he files his petition.

Any applicant who desires to have his name changed, the same can be done by order of the Court at the time of his admission to citizenship and his Certificate of Citizenship will be so issued.

DATE OF ARRIVAL AND NAME OF THE STEAMSHIP.

If the applicant does not know definitely the date of his arrival and the name of the Steamship he may obtain same by writing to the Commissioner of Immigration at the port where he arrived within the United States.

In order to obtain this information the applicant must give an approximate date of sailing and the name of the Steamship Company; the name of the port from where he sailed, and an approximate date of his arrival within the United States.

CERTIFICATE OF ARRIVAL.

In order to request a Certificate of Arrival the applicant must fill in a blank which will be furnished by the Clerk of the Court and forward same to the United States Department of Labor at Washington, D. C. The said department may furnish the Clerk of the Court with the certificate and notify the applicant also.

QUALIFIED VOTER.

I. The applicant must be on the assessor's list, compiled by the assessors of the City or Town, which is compiled by the Police in Boston. This list contains the names of all males of twenty years of age or over.

II. The applicant must be on the Voting List which is compiled from the Assessor's List by the Registrars of Voters (by the Election Commissioners in Boston).

In order to be on the Voting List the naturalized citizen must appear before the Registrars of Voters in his City or Town (Election Commissioners in Boston), present his naturalization papers, and make oath that he is the person named therein. He will then be required to read a section of the Constitution and sign his name.

QUESTIONS RELATING TO THE UNITED STATES, STATE, CITY, AND TOWN GOVERNMENTS

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

- I. Q. What is the so-called United States?
 - A. The United States is a federation of forty-eight States and six Territories.

2. Q. What is the Capitol City of the United States?
A. Washington, D. C.
3. Q. Who is the chief executive of the United States?
A. The President.
4. Q. What form of government has the United States?
A. Republican.
5. Q. When was the Declaration of Independence made?
A. July 4, 1776.
6. Q. What is the Constitution of the United States?
A. The fundamental law by which the United States is governed.
7. Q. Who formulated the Constitution of the United States?
A. The Representatives of the thirteen original States.
8. Q. What were the Thirteen original States?
A. New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Delaware, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, New Jersey, Georgia.
9. Q. When was the Constitution of the United States adopted?
A. September 17, 1787.
10. Q. When did the Constitution of the United States go into effect?
A. March 4, 1789.
11. Q. What are the objects of the Constitution?

- A. To form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity.
12. Q. Can the Constitution of the United States be amended or changed?
A. Yes.
13. Q. Has the Constitution been amended?
A. Yes.
14. Q. How many amendments have been made to the Constitution?
A. Seventeen (17).
15. Q. What is the process of an amendment to the Constitution?
A. Amendments to the Constitution must be passed by a two-thirds majority of the Congress, and approved by three-quarters of the State.
16. Q. What is the President's term of office?
A. Four (4) years.
17. Q. How are the President and Vice-President elected?
A. By the electors chosen by the voters of each State.
18. Q. Are any other officers of the United States Government elected in this manner.
A. No.
19. Q. In case the electors failed to choose a President and Vice-President who shall then elect the President and Vice-President?
A. The House of Representatives shall

- choose the President and the Senate shall choose the Vice-President.
20. Q. Where is the President's official residence?
A. In the White House, Washington, D. C.
21. Q. When does the Presidential Election occur?
A. In November of every fourth year.
22. Q. When are the President and Vice-President inaugurated?
A. On the fourth day of March following the election, if it does not occur on Sunday; then, on the following day.
23. Q. What are the duties and the powers of the President?
A. It is his duty, to either approve or veto the laws made by Congress and see that they are properly carried out.
24. Q. What must the President do before a bill becomes a law?
A. He must sign it.
25. Q. Can he refuse to sign it?
A. Yes.
26. Q. How may a bill become a law, if the President refuses to sign it?
A. If he does not return it to Congress approved or vetoed within ten days, it becomes a law without his signature.
27. Q. How may a bill become a law after the President has vetoed it?
A. By a vote of at least two-thirds of the members of each House of Congress.
28. Q. Who has the power to make treaties with foreign nations?

- A. The President with the advice and consent of the Senate.
- 29. Q. Who are the chief assistants of the President?
 - A. The members of his Cabinet.
- 30. Q. What is the Cabinet?
 - A. A board of advisers to the President.
- 31. Q. How many Cabinet officers are there?
 - A. Ten (10).
- 32. Q. Should the President die, who becomes President?
 - A. The Vice-President.
- 33. Q. Should the Vice-President die, who becomes President?
 - A. The members of the President's Cabinet in the order of their importance.
- 34. Q. Can the President be elected for more than two terms?
 - A. Yes, but custom is opposed to his serving more than two terms.
- 35. Q. Can a person, born subject of a foreign government, be elected President of the United States?
 - A. No.
- 36. Q. Can any citizen become President of the United States?
 - A. No, he must be a native born American and must have been a resident of the United States at least fourteen (14) years and must be thirty-five (35) years of age.
- 37. Q. May a woman born in the United States become President of the United States?

- A. Under the law, yes, but it has never occurred.
- 38. Q. Into how many departments is the United States Government divided?
 - A. Three (3).
- 39. Q. What are the three departments of the United States Government?
 - A. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
- 40. Q. What constitutes the Legislative Department?
 - A. The Congress, consisting of the Senate and the House of Representatives.
- 41. Q. What constitutes the Executive Department?
 - A. The President and his Cabinet.
- 42. Q. What constitutes the Judicial Department?
 - A. The United States Supreme Court and in such inferior court as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish.
- 43. Q. How are the Judges of the United States Supreme Court appointed?
 - A. By the President, with the consent of the Senate, and hold office for life or during good behavior.
- 44. Q. What constitutes the United States Supreme Court?
 - A. One Chief Justice and eight associate Justices.
- 45. Q. Where does the United States Supreme Court meet?
 - A. At the Capitol, Washington, D. C.

46. Q. What are the powers of the United States Supreme Court?
A. To interpret and apply the laws, and determine their constitutionality.
47. Q. To what cases do the judicial power extend?
A. The Constitution of the United States, Article 3, Section 2.
48. Q. Who is the highest judicial officer of the United States?
A. The Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court.
49. Q. Who makes the laws of the United States?
A. The Congress at Washington, D. C.
50. Q. How many branches of Congress are there?
A. Two (2).
51. Q. What are the two branches of Congress?
A. The Senate and the House of Representatives.
52. Q. Who presides over the United States Senate?
A. The Vice-President.
53. Q. How are the United States Senators elected?
A. By the voters of each State Direct.
54. Q. How many Senators are there from each State?
A. Two (2).
55. Q. What is the United States Senator's term of office?
A. Six (6) years.

56. Q. How old must a person be to be a United States Senator?
A. Thirty (30) years old.
57. Q. Who may become a United States Senator?
A. Any person who has attained the age of 30 years and been nine years a citizen of the United States and who is an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.
58. Q. Who presides over the House of Representatives?
A. The House of Representatives elects its own speaker.
59. Q. How are the members of the House of Representatives elected?
A. By the voters direct.
60. Q. How many Representatives has each State?
A. This depends upon the population of the State, as each Representative at the present time represents about 218,000 people.
61. Q. If a State has not a population of 218,000 people is it entitled to a Representative in Congress?
A. Yes, at least one.
62. Q. What is the United States Representative's term of office?
A. Two (2) years.
63. Q. How old must a person be to be a United States Representative?
A. Twenty-five (25) years old.
64. Q. Who may become a United States Representative?

- A. Any person who has attained the age of twenty-five (25) years and been seven years a citizen of the United States and who is an inhabitant of the State from which he is chosen.
65. Q. How often does Congress meet?
A. Once a year at least and oftener if called by the President.
66. Q. On what day of the year does Congress meet?
A. The first Monday of December.
67. Q. Where does Congress meet?
A. At Washington, D. C.
68. Q. In what branch of Congress does a law originate?
A. In any branch, excepting all bills for raising revenue must originate in the House of Representatives.
69. Q. What are the powers of Congress?
A. The Congress makes the laws, imposes taxes and appropriates the money for carrying on the purposes of the government.
70. Q. Why do you wish to become a citizen of the United States?
A. (Give your personal reasons.)
- THE STATE GOVERNMENT.
1. Q. In what State do we live?
A. Massachusetts.
2. Q. What is the Capitol city of Massachusetts?
A. Boston.
3. Q. Who is the chief executive of this State?
A. The Governor.

4. Q. How is the Governor elected?
A. By the voters direct.
5. Q. Can any citizen become a Governor?
A. Yes, provided he has been an inhabitant of this Commonwealth seven years next preceding his election.
6. Q. What is the Governor's term of office?
A. One year.
7. Q. What are the duties and the powers of the Governor?
A. It is his duty to either approve or veto the laws made by the Legislature and see that they are properly carried out.
8. Q. Into how many departments is the State government divided?
A. Three (3).
9. Q. What are the three departments of the State government?
A. The Legislative, Executive and Judicial.
10. Q. What constitutes the Legislative department?
A. The State Legislature, consisting of the Senate and House of Representatives.
11. Q. What constitutes the Executive department?
A. The Governor and his Council.
12. Q. What constitutes the Judicial department?
A. The Supreme Judicial Court and various inferior Courts.
13. Q. Who are the chief assistants of the Governor?

14. Q. A. The Governor's Council.
A. What is the Council?
A. A board of advisers to the Governor.
15. Q. A. What constitutes the Governor's Council?
A. Eight Councillors and the Lieutenant Governor.
16. Q. A. How are they elected?
A. By the voters in the various councillor districts.
17. Q. A. Who makes the laws of this State?
A. The State Legislature, also called (The General Court).
18. Q. A. Who presides over the State Senate?
A. The Senate elects its own president.
19. Q. A. How are the State Senators elected?
A. By the voters direct.
20. Q. A. How many State Senators do we have?
A. Forty (40) Senators.
21. Q. A. How long does a State Senator serve?
A. One (1) year.
22. Q. A. How old must a person be to be a State Senator?
A. Twenty-one (21) years old.
23. Q. A. Who may become a State Senator?
A. Any voter who has been an inhabitant of the Commonwealth at least five years immediately preceding his election and of the District for which he shall be chosen.
24. Q. A. Who presides over the State House of Representatives?
A. The State House of Representatives elects its own speaker.

25. Q. How are the members of the State House of Representatives elected?
A. By the voters direct.
26. Q. How many State Representatives do we have?
A. Two hundred forty (240) Representatives.
27. Q. How many years does a State Representative serve?
A. One (1) year.
28. Q. How old must a person be to be a State Representative?
A. Twenty-one (21) years.
29. Q. Who may become a State Representative?
A. Any duly qualified voter.
30. Q. Who is a duly qualified voter for a State office?
A. Any citizen who has resided one year within the Commonwealth and has been a resident within the town or district in which he claims the right to vote six calendar months next preceding any election of State officers. See also the Constitution of the Commonwealth, Article 3 of Amendments.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

1. Q. Who is the chief executive of a city?
A. The Mayor.
2. Q. How is the Mayor elected?
A. By the voters direct.
3. Q. Can any citizen become a Mayor?
A. Yes, provided he is a duly qualified voter.

4. Q. What is the Mayor's term of office?
A. Usually one (1) year; in Boston four (4) years.
5. Q. What are the duties and the powers of the Mayor?
A. His duties are determined by the city charter.
6. Q. Who makes the city ordinances?
A. The Board of Aldermen and the Common Council. In Boston the Mayor and the City Council.
7. Q. How are the members of the Board of Aldermen elected?
A. By the voters direct.
8. Q. How many years do the members of the Board of Aldermen serve?
A. One (1) year unless otherwise provided by a city charter.
9. Q. How long do the members of the Common Council serve?
A. One (1) year.

THE TOWN GOVERNMENT.

HOW IS A TOWN GOVERNED?

By a Board of Selectmen elected by the voters at their annual town meeting to serve for one year.

HISTORICAL DATES AND EVENTS

1. Christopher Columbus discovered America, October 12, 1492.
2. The Spanish settled at St. Augustine, Florida, 1565.
3. The English settled at Jamestown, 1607.

4. The Dutch settled at New York, 1613.
5. The Pilgrims landed at Plymouth, December 21, 1620.
6. The Stamp Act, 1765.
7. The Boston Massacre, March 5, 1770.
8. The Boston Tea Party, December 16, 1773.
9. The first Continental Congress, held in Philadelphia, September 5, 1774.
10. The Midnight ride of Paul Revere, April 18, 1775.
11. The Battle of Lexington and Concord, April 19, 1775.
12. George Washington took command of the American Army at Cambridge, July 3, 1775.
13. The Battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775.
14. The British evacuated Boston, March 17, 1776.
15. The Declaration of Independence, July 4, 1776.
16. The British defeated at Trenton, Christmas night, 1776.
17. George Washington, with his army, passed the winter at Valley Forge, 1777 and 1778.
18. The American Independence acknowledged by France, February 6, 1778.
19. The French fleet arrived in Narraganset Bay to extend assistance to the Americans, July 29, 1778.
20. Lord Cornwallis surrendered the British Army at Yorktown, October 19, 1781.
21. The Treaty of Peace signed at Paris by American and British Ministers, September 3, 1783.

22. The Constitution of the United States adopted at Philadelphia, September 17, 1787.
23. George Washington inaugurated the first President of the United States in New York, April 30, 1789.
24. George Washington died at Mt. Vernon, Virginia, December 14, 1799.
25. The United States declared war on Tripoli, June 19, 1801.
26. The Louisiana purchase from France, April 30, 1803.
27. The Treaty of Peace signed with Tripoli, June 4, 1805.
28. The first steamboat, built by Robert Fulton, "The Clermont," ascended the Hudson river in 1807.
29. The United States declared war on England, June 19, 1812.
30. The Perry victory over the British fleet on Lake Erie, September 10, 1813.
31. Treaty of Peace signed, December 24, 1814.
32. The United States declared war on Mexico, May 11, 1846.
33. Mexico surrendered, September 8, 1847.
34. Treaty of Peace signed, February 2, 1848.
35. Abraham Lincoln inaugurated President, March 4, 1861.
36. Fort Sumter fired upon by Confederates, April 12, 1861.
37. The battle of Bull Run, Va., July 21, 1861.
38. The battle between Monitor and Merrimac, March 9, 1862.
39. The battle of Gettysburg, July 1, 2 and 3, 1863.

40. Kearsarge sank Alabama off the coast of France, June 19, 1864.
41. Lee surrendered at Appomattox, April 9, 1865.
42. Abraham Lincoln assassinated, April 14, 1865.
43. The United States battleship Maine blown up in Havana Harbor, Cuba, February 15, 1898.
44. The United States declared war on Spain, April 19, 1898.
45. American fleet under Admiral Dewey, destroyed Spanish fleet in Manila Bay, May 1, 1898.
46. The battle of El Caney and San Juan Hill, July 1, 2, 1898.
47. American fleet under Commodore Schley destroyed Spanish fleet at Santiago, July 3, 1898.
48. Santiago surrendered to General Shafter, July 17, 1898.
49. Porto Rico captured by General Miles, July 17, 1898.
50. Treaty of Peace signed, December 10, 1898.
51. Congress appropriated four hundred million dollars to build the Panama Canal.
52. Panama Canal completed and first vessel passed through, May, 1914.

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

1. George Washington, Virginia, 1789—1797.
2. John Adams, Massachusetts, 1797—1801.
3. Thomas Jefferson, Virginia, 1801—1809.
4. James Madison, Virginia, 1809—1817.
5. James Monroe, Virginia, 1817—1825.

6. John Quincy Adams, Massachusetts, 1825—1829.
7. Andrew Jackson, Tennessee, 1829—1837.
8. Martin Van Buren, New York, 1837—1841.
9. William H. Harrison, Ohio, (one month in office and died) 1841.
10. John Tyler, Virginia, (balance of term) 1841—1845.
11. James K. Polk, Tennessee, 1845—1849.
12. Zachary Taylor, Louisiana, (1 year and 4 months in office and died) 1849—1850.
13. Millard Fillmore, New York, (balance of term) 1850—1853.
14. Franklin Pierce, New Hampshire, 1853—1857.
15. James Buchanan, Pennsylvania, 1857—1861.
16. Abraham Lincoln, Illinois, (one term and 6 weeks) 1861—1865.
17. Andrew Johnson, Tennessee, (balance of term) 1865—1869.
18. Ulysses S. Grant, Illinois, 1869—1877.
19. Rutherford B. Hayes, Ohio, 1877—1881.
20. James A. Garfield, Ohio, (6 months, 15 days in office and died) 1881.
21. Chester A. Arthur, New York, (3 years, 5 months, 15 days in office and died) 1881—1885.
22. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1885—1889.
23. Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, 1889—1893.
24. Grover Cleveland, New York, 1893—1897.
25. William McKinley, Ohio, (one term and part of second) 1897—1901.
26. Theodore Roosevelt, New York, 1901—1909.
27. William H. Taft, Ohio, 1909—1913.
28. Woodrow Wilson, New Jersey, 1913.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.
IN CONGRESS.

July 4, 1776.

THE UNANIMOUS DECLARATION
of the
THIRTEEN UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed, by their Creator, with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed, that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer,

while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present King of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world.

He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the depository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses re-

peatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the mean time, exposed to all the dangers of invasion from without and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws for naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us:

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States:

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world:

For imposing taxes on us without our consent:

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury:

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses:

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these Colonies:

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation, and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executors of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes, and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned for redress in the most humble terms: our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred to disavow these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity which denounces our separation and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress

assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name, and by the authority of the good people of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, *free and independent States*; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connexion between them and the State of Great Britain is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that as *free and independent States*, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which *independent States* may of right do. And for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—Button Gwinnett, Lyman Hall, Geo. Walton.

South Carolina—Edward Rutledge, Thos. Heyward, junr., Thomas Lynch, junr., Arthur Middleton.

Virginia—George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thos. Jefferson, Benj. Harrison, Thos. Nelson, Jr., Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton.

Delaware—Caesar Rodney, Geo. Read, Tho. M'Kean.

New Jersey—Richd. Stockton, Jno. Wither-spoon, Fras. Hopkinson, John Hart, Abra. Clark.

Massachusetts Bay—Saml. Adams, John Adams, Robt. Treat Paine, Elbridge Gerry.

North Carolina—Wm. Hooper, Joseph Hewes,
John Penn.

Maryland—Samuel Chase, Wm. Paca, Thos.
Stone, Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania—Robt. Morris, Benjamin Rush,
Benja. Franklin, John Morton, Geo. Clymer, Jas.
Smith, Geo. Taylor, James Wilson, Geo. Ross.

New York—Wm. Floyd, Phil. Livingston,
Fran's. Lewis, Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire—Josiah Bartlett, Wm. Whipple,
Matthew Thornton.

Connecticut—Roger Sherman, Saml. Huntington,
Wm. Williams, Oliver Wolcott.

Rhode Island and Providence, etc.—Step.
Hopkins, William Ellery.

IN CONGRESS,
January 18, 1777.

Ordered:

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration
of Independence, with the names of the Mem-
bers of Congress subscribing the same, be sent
to each of the United States, and that they be
desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,
President.

Attest, Chas. Thomson,
Secy.

A true copy,
John Hancock,
Presidt.

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this constitution for the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

Section 1.

1. All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a congress of the United States, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives.

Section 2.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-

fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island, and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to all such vacancies.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the ex-

piration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof, may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The vice-president of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore in the absence of the vice-president, or when he shall exercise the office of president of the United States.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the president of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted, shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4.

1. The times, places, and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall

be prescribed in each State by the legislature thereof; but the congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing senators.

2. The congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

Section 6.

1. The senators and representatives shall re-

ceive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No senator or representative shall during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

Section 7.

1. All bills for raising revenues shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the president of the United States; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated; who shall enter the objections at large on their journal and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered,

and, if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the president within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment), shall be presented to the president of the United States; and, before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him; or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises; to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.
5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.
6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.
7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.
8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries.
9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court; to define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations.
10. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.
11. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.
12. To provide and maintain a navy.
13. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.
14. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.
15. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States; reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers and the

authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress.

16. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of the government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased, by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

17. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers, and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight; but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when, in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall

be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince, or foreign State.

Section 10.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States, and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty on tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace.

enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

ARTICLE II.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a president of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years; and, together with the vice-president chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in the congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

3. (The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majori-

ty, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately choose by ballot, one of them for president; and if no person have a majority, then, from the five highest on the list, the said house shall, in like manner, choose the president. But in choosing the president, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the president, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the vice-president. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the vice-president.)*

*This paragraph has been superseded and annulled by the 12th amendment.

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

5. No person, except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of president; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

6. In case of the removal of the president from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the

said office, the same shall devolve on the vice-president; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the president and vice-president, declaring what officer shall then act as president; and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a president shall be elected.

7. The president shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States, or any of them.

8. Before he enter on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States; and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

Section 2.

1. The president shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. He may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices; and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power, by and with the ad-

vice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper, in the president alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The president shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3.

1. He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. He may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them, with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper. He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers. He shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4.

1. The president, vice-president, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction

of treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICE III.

Section 1.

1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may, from time to time, ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior; and shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact,

with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

Section 3.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason; but no attainer of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

Section 1.

1. Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State; and the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treas-

on, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor; but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

Section 3.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4.

1. The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature, or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence.

ARTICLE V.

1. The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided that no amendment, which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution, as under the confederation.

2. This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, any thing in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The senators and representatives before mentioned and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial offi-

cers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

I. The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the Independence of the United States of America the twelfth. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

Go: WASHINGTON,
Presidt, and Deputy from Virginia.
New Hampshire:—John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.
Massachusetts:—Nathaniel Gorham,
Rufus King.
Connecticut:—Wm. Saml. Johnson,
Roger Sherman.
New York:—Alexander Hamilton.
New Jersey:—Wil: Livingston, Wm.
Paterson, David Brearley, Jona:
Dayton.
Pennsylvania:—B. Franklin, Robt.
Morris, Thomas Fitzsimons, James
Wilson, Thomas Mifflin, Geo. Cly-
mer, Jared Ingersoll, Gouv Morris.

Delaware:—Geo: Read, John Dickinson, Jaco: Broom, Richard Bassett, Gunning Bedford, Jun.

Maryland:—James McHenry, Danl. Carroll, Dan of St. Thos. Jenifer.

Virginia:—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina:—Wm. Blount, Hu Williamson, Richd. Dobbs Spaight.

South Carolina:—J. Rutledge, Charles Pinckney, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia:—William Few, Abr. Baldwin,

Attest: WILLIAM JACKSON, Secretary

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

The following amendments were proposed at the first session of the first congress of the United States, which was begun and held at the city of New York on the 4th of March, 1789, and were adopted by the requisite number of States. Laws of the U. S., vol. 1, page 82.

(The following preamble and resolution preceded the original proposition of the amendments, and as they have been supposed to have an important bearing on the construction of those amendments they are here inserted. They will be found in the journals of the first session of the first congress.)

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
Begun and held at the city of New York, on

Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1789.

The conventions of a number of the States having, at the time of their adopting the constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent misconstruction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, that the following articles be proposed to the legislatures of the several States, as amendments to the constitution of the United States; all or any of which articles, when ratified by three-fourths of the said legislatures, to be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of the said constitution, namely:

ARTICLE I.*

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in time of war but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger; nor shall any person be subject for the same offense to be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself, nor be deprived of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law; and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

In suits at common law, where the value in

controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.*

*This affects only United States Courts.

ARTICLE VIII.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

The enumeration in the constitution of certain rights shall not be construed to deny or disparage others retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

(The following amendment was proposed at the second session of the third congress. It is printed in the Laws of the United States, vol. I, p. 73, as article 11.)

ARTICLE XI.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

(The three following sections were proposed as amendments at the first session of the eighth congress. They are printed in the laws of the United States as article 12.)

ARTICLE XII.

I. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for president and vice-president, one of whom at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. They shall name in their ballots the person voted for as president, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as vice-president, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as president, and of all persons voted for as vice-president, and of the number of votes for each; which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for president shall be the president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors apointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as president, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the president. But in choosing the president, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the house of representatives shall not choose a president, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following,

then the vice-president shall act as president, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the president.

2. The person having the greatest number of votes as vice-president shall be the vice-president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors apointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list the senate shall choose the vice-president. A quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

3. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of president shall be eligible to that of vice-president of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.*

Section 1.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section 2.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*Proposed by Congress February 1, 1865. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, December 18, 1865.

ARTICLE XIV.**

Section 1.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction therof,

are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Section 2.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for president and vice-president of the United States, representatives in congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

Section 3.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, or elector of president and vice-president, or hold any office, civil or military under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature,

or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

Section 4.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law including debts incurred for payment of pensions and bounties for services in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned. But neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations, and claims shall be held illegal and void.

**Proposed by Congress June 16, 1866. Ratification announced by Secretary of State, July 28, 1868.

Section 5.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.*

Section 1.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

ARTICLE XVI.*

The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes on incomes, from whatever source derived, without apportionment among the several states, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

ARTICLE XVII.**

The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislatures. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the legislature of any State may empower the executive thereof to make temporary appointments until the people fill the vacancies by election as the legislature may direct. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

